UNIT 1 EXAM

AGE OF CHANGE

**3.9.12.1 Trade, travel, details of Renaissance**

1. “Europe is waking out of a long, deep sleep…time was when learning was only found in the religious orders…learning has passed to secular princes and peers.” This quotation best describes the

A. Renaissance

B. decline of the Roman Empire

C. Crusades

D. rise of Christianity

2. Which statement concerning the Renaissance in Europe is based on opinion rather than on fact?

A. Literature began to appear in languages other than Latin.

B. The art of the Northern Renaissance was superior to that of the Italian Renaissance.

C. Art reflected the ideas of humanism and individualism.

D. Art produced during the Renaissance had religious as well as secular themes.

3. European society during the Renaissance differed from European society during the Middle Ages in that during the Renaissance

A. the Church was no longer influential

B. the emphasis on individual worth increased

C. economic activity declined

D. art no longer contained religious theme

4. Which of the following BEST explains what a “Renaissance Man” is?

A. A man with a high religious position, who earned his power from God

B. A man who focused on one area, with limited achievements

C. A man who openly defied God, in order to prove his non-existence

D. A man with many talents & achievements, usually focusing on the arts

5. During the Renaissance, which development contributed most to the Protestant Reformation?

A. interest in Ancient Greece and Rome

B. advances in mathematics and science

C. questioning of traditional authority

D. attention to realism and detail

6. A patron of the arts is someone who:

A. Supports the arts by donating money and purchasing art

B. Makes art for others

C. Only likes religious art

D. Likes Renaissance paintings

**3.9.12.1 Contributions of Classical Civilizations**

7. Why did the Renaissance begin in Italy?

A. Renaissance thinkers were interested in the learning and art of ancient Rome.

B. Renaissance thinkers had strong connections to the Church in Rome.

C. A wealthy and powerful merchant class opposed any cultural rebirth.

D. Italy’s cities had not survived the Middle Ages, and thinkers wanted to restore them.

8. Which societal condition was basic to the development of Greek philosophy and Renaissance art?

A. rigid social classes

B. emphasis on individualism

C. religious uniformity

D. mass education

**3.9.12.2 Cultural and Aesthetic Changes**

9. Which man best reflects the embodiment of a “Renaissance Man”?

A. Leonardo da Vinci

B. Niccolo Machiavelli

C. Pieter Breugel

D. Rembrandt van Rijn

10. Which idea of Machiavelli had significant impact on future generations?

A. Art and aesthetics

B. Economic theory

C. Scientific investigation

D. Ways of governing people

11. Which idea about leadership would Niccolo Machiavelli most likely support?

A. leaders should do whatever is necessary to achieve their goals

B. leaders should fight against discrimination and intolerance

C. leaders should listen to the desires of the people

D. elected leaders should be fair and good

Match the person (letter) with the number that describes what they are known for:

A. Shakespeare B. Michelangelo C. Da Vinci

12. \_\_\_ Playwright and poet whose work changed the way people thought about and interacted with literature

13. \_\_\_ Painter and sculptor close with the Medici family famous for his sculpture “David”

14. \_\_\_ Influential artist with interests in science, math and engineering

15. Literature during the Renaissance shifted greatly from that of the Middle Ages and it was largely because of the use of more everyday language spoken by common people. What is this type of language called?

A. Standard

B. Slang

C. Vernacular

D. Formal

**3.12.12.1 Scientific Revolution**

16. Which statement best describes the effects of the works of Nicolaus Copernicus, Galileo Galilei, Sir Isaac Newton, and René Descartes?

A. The acceptance of traditional authority was strengthened.

B. The scientific method was used to solve problems.

C. Funding to education was increased by the English government.

D. Interest in Greek and Roman drama was renewed.

17. Seventeenth-century scholar Galileo Galilei faced serious challenges to his scientific theories because his ideas

A. were based on the Bible

B. contradicted traditional medieval European beliefs

C. relied only on teachings from non-Christian cultures

D. were not supported by scientific investigations

18. Francis Bacon, Galileo, and Isaac Newton promoted the idea that knowledge should be based on

A. the experiences of past civilizations

B. experimentation and observation

C. emotions and feelings

D. the teachings of the Catholic Church

19. What does the term heliocentric refer to?

A. A branch of mathematics

B. An expert in wisdom or knowledge

C. To oppose existing theory

D. The Universe being sun-centered

**3.9.12.3 Humanism**

20. Who developed the printing press with movable type?

A. William Shakespeare

B. Albrecht Durer

C. Thomas More

D. Johann Gutenberg

21. What was one effect of the printing press?

A. Books were expensive to make.

B. Knowledge and religious ideas spread across Europe.

C. Picture books became popular since most Europeans did not read or write.

D. Fewer people had access to books and knowledge.

22. In Europe, a major characteristic of humanism was

A. a belief in the supremacy of the state in relation to individual rights

B. a rejection of ancient civilizations and their cultures

C. an emphasis on social control and obedience to national rulers

D. an appreciation for the basic worth of individual achievement

23. The humanists of the Renaissance differed from the traditional medieval philosophers in the humanists’

A. interest in the spiritual life of people

B. lack of interest in Ancient Greek and Roman culture

C. rejection of Christian principles

D. emphasis on the importance of the individual

**3.9.12.4 Protestant Reformation**

24. Martin Luther’s Ninety-Five Theses were a call for

A. religious revolt against the German princes

B. reforms within the Roman Catholic Church

C. greater papal authority

D. crusades to spread Christianity

25. The Protestant Reformation represents a turning point in European history because it

A. allowed religious reformers to escape persecution

B. standardized all religious writings

C. ended religious unity in Western Europe

D. forced most of Europe’s monarchs to become Protestants

26. *Read the quote below and then answer the question*

“Unless I am convinced by Scripture... my conscience is captive to the Word of God. I cannot and I will not recant anything, for to go against conscience is neither right nor safe.”

—Martin Luther, Diet of Worms (1517)

When Martin Luther said “my conscience is captive to the Word of God,” he was referring to his belief in

A. the supremacy of the Bible over Church policies

B. imprisoning those who disagreed with Church teachings

C. maintaining the unity of the Church

D. the need for nepotism

27. In Western Europe, a major immediate effect of the Reformation was a

A. renewed domination of the Catholic Church over the German states

B. greater tolerance of religions other than Christianity

C. decrease in educational opportunities for the middle class

D. decline in religious unity and in the power of the Catholic Church

28. Which was a result of the Protestant Reformation in Europe?

A. the Catholic Church accepted the dominance of the new Protestant religions in Italy, France, and Germany

B. Spain became a predominately Protestant nation

C. Catholic Church leaders refused to make any changes in church practices

D. the power of the Catholic Church in Europe was weakened

29. In 1534, King Henry VIII of England set up the Anglican Church because

A. He wanted to show his supporter for the pope in Rome.

B. He opposed the sale of indulgences.

C. The pope refused to annul the king’s marriage.

D. He wanted to return to a simple religion.

**3.9.12.4 Catholic Counter-Reformation**

30. What was the Catholic response to the Protestant Reformation?

A. Catholics were happy to have a variety of thought

B. Catholics changed their ways once they read the 95 Theses

C. Catholics spoke against the reformers and fought to stop the Reformation

D. Catholics did not care either way

31. What was the effect of the Catholic-Counter Reformation on the Catholic Church?

A. The church decided to focus on reforming itself from within

B. The church started a war against the Protestants

C. The counter movement stopped the Protestant Reformation

D. More people joined the Catholic Church

32. In Spain, an effect of the Inquisition during the 16th century was to

A. prevent the introduction of Protestant religions.

B. reintroduce Moorish culture to the Iberian Peninsula

C. encourage the development of the Industrial Revolution

D. implement the ideas of the Renaissance in major cities

**Short Answer Essay**

**DIRECTIONS: Respond to TWO of the short answer essay questions on a separate sheet of notebook paper. (10 points total)**

1. What role did the invention of the printing press play in the success of the Reformation?
2. To what extent was the Renaissance a change from medieval life and to what extent was it a continuation?
3. Why was Leonardo da Vinci considered the best example of a “Renaissance Man”? Would it be possible for someone today to match his achievements? Explain.

Choose **one** of the following quotations from Niccolo Machiavelli’s *The Prince*. First, rewrite the quotation in modern vernacular. Identify at least two specific actions that a leader would take if they were to follow Machiavelli’s advice. In your opinion, does Machiavelli provide good advice for someone who wants to be in power? Explain your opinion in at least three sentences.

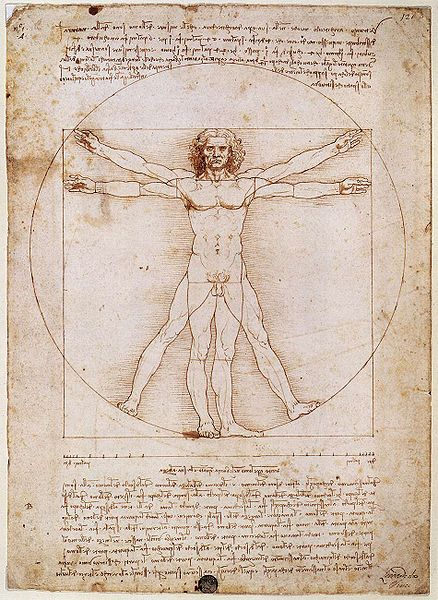
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| --- | --- |
| "So far as he is able, a prince should stick to the path of good but, if the necessity arises, he should know how to follow evil." | "It is much safer for a prince to be feared than loved, if he is to fail in one of the two." |



Was the Protestant Reformation more of a social, political or religious revolution? Use the map as one piece of evidence to support your argument.



Choose one of the following paintings. In two paragraphs, explain how this painting shows major ideas of the Renaissance. Explain, in your opinion, whether the messages of this work of art are still relevant to culture in 2011.



“The Ambassadors”

by Hans Holbein the Younger, 1533

“Vitruvian Man”

by Leonardo da Vinci, 1487